Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. NUMBER 72.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Traveller Burned at Eagle Harbor.

CARGO DESTROYED—PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

WAR ON GUERILLAS IN ARKANSAS.

TWO MORE DEFALCATIONS IN NEW YORK.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WERTZ TRIAL.

The National Banks have Reached their Limit.

A Bogus Soldier's Convention.

NORTH CAROLINA REBELS ON A HIGH HORSE.

Further About the Atlantic Cable.

The Electricians very Confident of Success.

JOHN FORSYTHE APPOINTED MAYOR OF MOBILE.

Horrors of the Mexican War.

NEITHER PARTY TAKE ANY PRISONERS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

**Massachusetts Claims Allowed—Secretary Stanton—Secretary Welles—Secretary Seward—Secretary Usher—Secretary Harlan—Secretary Dennison—Postmaster-General Randall—Attorney-General Speed—Secretary Browning

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, 66 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. An Evening edition, for delivery by carriers, newsboys and the mails. The Tri-Weekly, for mailing only, and the Weekly, a large paper for country circulation.

TERMS:

DAILY, delivered by carriers, per week ..... $ 25
DAILY, to mail subscribers, per year 10 00
DAILY, to mail subscribers, per month 1 00
TRI-WEEKLY, per year 5 00
WEEKLY, a large paper for country circulation, per year 2 00
WEEKLY, a single copy of the same 10

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Specimen numbers furnished gratis on application.

Subscribers may be made at any time, at whatever period the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

DEMOCRACY DOWN EAST.

The Democratic party have not yet learned that their late crime in armed rebellion against the United States. The old leaders of the Chicago Convention is still wearing the mighty mien. The Democracy of Maine have just held their Convention and declared their creed. Their resolutions cover almost every subject or human concern except the late insurrection of the slave drivers. Whether they consider the rebellion a good thing, or a bad thing, is not said. They only call for "a Union sharing and magnanimity for the vanquished traitors—thus:

"Resolved, That with the cessation of war, its bloodshed, and with the return of peace, let love and kindness, and with the return of peace, let love and kindness prevail, such as Christian duty requires."

Oh! of the rebellion's decease that the assassination of the President of the United States was but an act of unmitigated barbarism," and that it involves their deepest reprobation. If they deem it expedient to look back at the bloody crests of our railroad bills for the means to continue the accumulation of M. F. Cluggage by a member of their own party, they ought they not have condemned the war waged by the majority of their party during the past four years against the Government, and the assassination of thousands and tens of thousands of their neighbors in the "political dillos in the South? The reason is plain. They expect shortly to resume their old relations with the South—to take their true position as dough-faces, and they have provided by their platform resolves as persistent, under whom they hope to get the usual number of consulships, post-offices and lighthouses. It would not surwar to-day, like something their friends at this late day. Did they not go through the form of stating that the South should fix its conditions? You may not, so late, as last October, be deceived by their votes "an immediate cessation of hostilities," as required by their party platform? Did they not put all manner of obstacles in the way of the President in his efforts to reorganize and statute the loyal States? Did they ever, even in the darkest hours of the Southern Confederacy, utter one word of hearty condemnation of the rebellion? Why then commence now? The consolidation and post offices and light houses (and these last are an important item in Maine) are a little more ready if they can succeed, by the aid of the ex-rebels, in overthrowing the Union party.

The Maine Democrats are against negro suffrage, of course. The negroes will not vote down their party. They may post offices, a spirit of unthinking magnanimity they cast aside party considerations, and declare that they will cordially support the policy of President Johnson. They have evidently got hold of one of the Chicago Times circulars, in which the Copperhead programme for this section of the country is laid down, in two simple precepts:

1st, go it strong, for President Johnson's policy!

2d, subscribe for the Chicago Times. The Times and its allies know full well that if they can get the ballot once in the hands of the loyal blacks each their doom. They are contributing whatever influence their example may possess to convince all true Union men, and especially Southern citizens, that the policy of putting the political power exclusively in the hands of the enemies of the Union in the Southern States, is fundamentally wrong. Loyal men know where the Chicago Times and its Northern Brothers-and-Sons-in-Law follows in the State of Maine were found, during the war. They know that whatever they now favor it is safe for Union men to oppose with all their might.

This is the further peculiarity in the platform of the Maine democracy. They resolve that:

"The public schools in States, and by county and by town organizations, in all the States recovering the rebellion, are a legitimate and equitable charge upon the property of the State, and the State county, and the Democracy of Maine are in favor of their payment by the General Government."

Whether this policy is avowed for the purpose of getting the State, county and town tax in their favorable position for repudiating the whole, or for the purpose of saddling a portion of the enormous bounties paid for soldiers by the Eastern States, upon the West, who contributed widely without bounties, it is needless to inquire.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT ANNULLED IN KENTUCKY.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky is a far more ingenious, wordy, elaborate and sophisticated tribunal before which to try the question of the constitutionality of any act of the Government for the purpose of crushing the rebellion, than would be John Morgan's cross troopers or one of S. B. Buckner's court martials. Indeed, Kentucky could not place by its own choice, such a neutral position between the Union and the Confederacy, that its decision upon any question involved between the Federal Government and the rebellion, is so impartial as that of the good woman, of whom we are sure, no better can be found in all the bear, which whipped. Perhaps a little less impartiality on vital questions of life or death to the nation, would become the State of Kentucky quite as well as its lordly neighbor, Tennessee. Kentucky thinks differently, and hence a majority of her young men embraced the first opportunity to take up arms against the Union—hence, too, a majority of her Court of Appeals has decided the Legal Tender Act to be unconstitutional.

The entire opinion of Judge Robertson fills six columns solid in the Louisville Journal, and forms, we are constrained to say, one of the most ingenious arguments against the act yet presented.

The gist of the decision is summed up in the following position:

"Wherever a point inquires whether a State statute is to be enforced in the State Courts, the Court looks into that Constitution, not for a grant, but for a restriction upon legislative power. Whatever the people's legislative organ so far as not forbidden by their organic law."

Then as to the power to coin money, given by the people of pre-existing State sovereignties, as other powers, to the Federal Government, the delegation of its functions by compact to a delegation of power by the people, the Court says that all power delegated by a State Constitution to the Legislature, is fully those of coin, therefore, he who asserts the power under the affirmative, and, unless he "understands the Legislature to be forbidden by the Constitution to be by the Judiciary. On the contrary, the people have delegated a part of a State's sovereignty, and limited by the State Constitution must prove it, and the power of the Legislature is not proved unless it is justified by the law. The distinctive difference between the two classes of cases is, that in the one the power must be shown to have been delegated, in the latter, it must appear to have been forbidden.

Hence, in this case, therefore, the power to pass the legislature of the people, and not forbidden by the Constitution, might be passed before the Judiciary should recognize and enforce it.

The power to "coin anything else than gold and silver a legal tender has not been expressly granted to the Federal Government, and must have been expressly granted to it in order to exercise it does not exist. It is expressly denied to the States, but this, according to Judge Robertson, was necessary to prevent them from having the right. As to the General Government, it is only necessary to fall to ground it. The opinion continues:

"If in some persons have urged, to gain access as a core bleeches, allowing Congress power to borrow money, to pay debts, to raise money, and as a necessary consequence, a power to coin money, unauthorized by the letter, and inconsistent with the motives and the purpose of the granted powers, to which it is to be added, that to avoid the force of a metallic substance of intrinsic value, the people have by the Constitution, expressly and forbidden to loan promissory and assumption of power, and to issue bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, it is only necessary to say, that the power to borrow money and to coin money, and to regulate the value of foreign coin, are powers entirely distinct, and that the power to borrow money does not include the power to coin money, nor the power to coin money the power to issue bills of credit, nor the power to issue bills of credit the power to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

MINNESOTA "TO THE RESCUE!"

Mr. Copperhead, recently met in Public Convention and adopted resolutions of which the following is the substance:

1. Glad we're out of the war, now try to conciliate the rebels.

2. If the ballot be given to the negro, we'll never single him.

3. Deplore Mr. Lincoln's death, but glad Mr. Johnson has recognized the sovereignty of the South. We agree to support him as long as he opposes the negro.

4. If the ballot be given to the negro, we'll never single him.

5. Glad we're out of the war, now try to conciliate the rebels.

6. Glad we're out of the war, now try to conciliate the rebels.

7. In order that the Southern and Democratic States may repudiate, let the internal revenue be collected by the States.

8. We'll tax the Government bonds any how, in order to equalize property.

9. The Democracy demand that the market for western produce be extended by breaking down Eastern manufactures and converting them all into farmers.

10. We are opposed to the Republican party monopolizing all the ministers, as an oppressive union of Church and State.

11. If we let the negroes vote there will will come to Minnesota, and there will be the to pay generally.

12. Keep on killing the Indians.

13. If Congress won't provide for the Minnesota soldiers, Minnesota may.

14. The soldiers are invited to vote our ticket.

15. It was then stated that the name of the gallant Hiskin would be elected, a collection would be taken up to pay for lights and fuel. The hat was accordingly passed round, under pressure of which the Convention adjourned, without making the nomination. It is to be hoped, for the harmony of the Minnesota "democracy," that the subject of collection will not be mentioned at their next Convention—should another occur.

ILLINOIS AND THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

We have so earnestly seconded the efforts now in progress in adjoining States for securing homes for the Orphans of deceased soldiers, that we should be false to our own State to fail to remind early steps taken in Illinois for this object of patriotic philanthropy. It will best be set forth by the Act itself, passed by our last legislature. It directs the Governor to appoint a Board of Trustees to devise a plan on an adequate scale of liberality to meet this end. We publish the Act herewith. It will be observed that the legislation reached, appropriates nothing, but simply establishes a channel, and shows what the guards and restrictions, to give efficiency to the fund. The law will rest a dead letter until the required sum of fifty thousand dollars is raised by private munificence to give it vitality, and that sum can be easily raised. Looking back down the record of the sacrifices of the past four years, we are inclined to recall one word we have written above. It is not by "munificence." In the common acceptation of that term that the great results of patriotic benevolence have been attained. It is by the multitude of faithful workers and generous gifts of moderate sums that the noble funds have been heaped up. Were the sacred funds of the State of Illinois to fall at work for a brief but systematic effort in behalf of the soldiers' Orphans, carrying it forward with the persistence and system that they would lend to the consummation of a great Fair. The sum of fifty thousand dollars would be raised in a single week, and the Illinois Orphans' House be thenceforward a fixed fact. Is it not worth while to make the effort to give effect to the Act which is so liberally framed?

We shall publish a letter by the address at the earliest possible day.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Call on the Lay for Whalers.

Later and Additional Particulars from the Pacific.

[From the New Bedford Standard, August 30.]

Mr. James O. Arvilue, mate of the barque Jireh Swift, of this port, burned by pirate Shenandoah, arrived in this city to-day from San Francisco by the steamship Golden Gate to New York. The Jireh was captured June 22d, about thirty miles east of Cape Thaddeus, in the Kamtschatka sea. She had three hundred barrels of oil, all taken within eight days previous. Ships Sophia Thornton and Milo, of Sag Harbor, were captured the same day. The Sophia Thornton had no oil, and was burned, and the Milo was bonded and sent to San Francisco with the crews of the other captured vessels on board.

The first vessel destroyed after leaving Melbourne was ships Hector, of this port, Edward Carey, of San Francisco, formerly of this port, and Susan Abigail, of Edgartown, all in the North Pacific, latitude 50 north, longitude 159 west. The Edward Carey had one hundred and fifty barrels sperm oil.

The next was barque Harvest, of Honolulu, formerly of this port, captured on the passage from the Sandwich Islands to the North Pacific whaling grounds. The commander of the Shenandoah pretended to find a flaw in her registration papers, and declared that neither she was an American vessel trying to save her self by false papers.

Capt. Hamblin, of this port, was captured about 12th June, lying in the ice and trying to work her way into the Ochotsk sea. She had fifteen hundred bbls. oil.

Ships William Thompson and Euphrates, of this port, were captured some distance south of Cape Thaddeus, and destroyed by fire. The William Thompson had taken one small whale.

Mr. Arvilue knows nothing of the reported capture of the brig Susan Abigail, of San Francisco.

After the captured crews were put on board the Milo she was allowed to take provisions from the Sophia Thornton. While this was being done the Shenandoah was cruising at a distance of fifteen miles, and Captain Thompson, of brig Euphrates, master of ship Adelaide, with praiseworthy courage seized the opportunity to start with two open boats, in company, for Plover Bay, and the crews of the Euphrates and Shenandoah's proximity. He has not since been heard from.

The Shenandoah is commanded by Wordell (Clue Cod, formerly an officer of the Alabama. He captured a commission in the Confederate navy, and the captaincy of the Shenandoah as a reward for his services to the rebellion to enter the Confederate service.

Thomas Manning, of New York, and John Davidson, of Boston, second and third officers of the Adelaide, have shipped on board the Shenandoah, the former as pilot. Manning is a native of Baltimore, and while Pilot on the North Pacific Coast last season, was in the employ of Wm. Heath, of this port, and took E. L. Barstow, of Mattapoisett a few years ago. Dawson is well known in this city, having sailed from here as boatsteerer in barque Martha, 3d. When last seen from the Milo, the pirate was bound for Behring's Straits, further north. There were fifty whalers in the Kamtschatka sea, and we may expect to hear of more captures.

The Shenandoah will publish a letter by the address at the earliest possible day.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Of Newspapers and General Gossip.

Sickness in the Greatly Family—Miss O'Neill Becoming a Great Citizen—Greeley Becoming a Democrat—The Wall Street Ring—Political Gossip—The Fashions.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, August 16, 1865.

"What does *Mrs. Grundy say?*" This lady has now been engaged for seven weeks in her attempts to amuse the public. She is a close imitator of *Vanity Fair*, which perished some time previous to the suppression of the rebellion, on account of impecuniosity. *Mrs. Grundy* is in the control (editorially) of the same writers that managed *Vanity Fair*. They claim they have secured the best humorous talent of the city, and will make a valuable addition to the literature of the day with, but they must improve greatly upon their efforts thus far. *Mrs. Grundy* is not what the announcements previous to the appearance of the first number would have led us to believe. The jokes are generally poor, and the satirical articles are lacking in point and pungency. A few of the illustrations are good; all are well drawn and well engraved, but there is an absence of spirit, and it is frequently difficult to discover the story without the use of Sam Weller's "double barrelled magnifying glass of a million power."

SIMULATION OF MRS. GRUNDY.

Mrs. Grundy has a circulation of five thousand—at least it is "sold by five editions" for the first week. I cannot learn that they have begun an increased demand since the first number appeared. It will require a large increase to pay the proprietors, who have an abundance of money to run the paper two or three years, until it becomes a self-supporting one. The publishers are sanguine. Among others as its back is the wealthy establishment of Harper Brothers, which has pledged itself to support the paper for a year. It is rumored that the Harpers will issue Mrs. Grundy from their own house, as soon as its literary merits will warrant.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NATION.

The *Nation* is making a great flourish of trumpets, and, as usual, is receiving a great deal of abuse and censure, but a good prospect before it. It has a goodly amount of the root of all evil behind it, an article much needed in the foundation of a paper. Good authority places its cash capital at $100,000, with a promise of more if required. The list of the Directors is largely identified with the success of the *Nation*, and it is pretty well understood that Mr. Godkin's literary energies supported by Boston will be a guarantee of success. The *Nation* has a subscription list of seven thousand names, and the sales at the same number of the principal depots will amount to five or six thousand per week. The paper is said to be nearly self-supporting at the present time, and the proprietors think they can make a dividend at the end of the first year. In New England and the West it has a good deal of influence, and the prospectus of the paper is well calculated to meet similar dissatisfactions had been discovered in the country. It is not a Democratic paper by any means. The friends of the defaulters made up the amounts that had been stolen, and the guilty officials were left to unravelling. The embezzlements were not of the magnitude of that in the Jenkins case, also the most strenuous efforts of the Ring to avoid exposure.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

All these affairs point to an unsatisfactory state of financial circles. Eastman stands a fair chance of going to Sing Sing for his share in the Ring. Mr. Mumford draws a large number of checks on Saturday which are returned as "no funds." He says he is nothing to pay them with. Jenkins steals two hundred thousand dollars; that is the way the Ring embezzlements were not of the magnitude of that in the Jenkins case, also the most strenuous efforts of the Ring to avoid exposure.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

All these affairs point to an unsatisfactory state of financial circles. Eastman stands a fair chance of going to Sing Sing for his share in the Ring. Mr. Mumford draws a large number of checks on Saturday which are returned as "no funds." He says he is nothing to pay them with. Jenkins steals two hundred thousand dollars; that is the way the Ring embezzlements were not of the magnitude of that in the Jenkins case, also the most strenuous efforts of the Ring to avoid exposure.

THE ROUND TABLE.

Is expected to reappear on the first of September. It will be out during the days before its stepmother, and will deserve a fine patronage.

CONCERNING ITS CITIZEN.

The Citizen is now the most popular, in a literal point of view, of all the New York weeklies. It is edited by Col. Valentine (Miles O'Reilly) and George Alfred Townsend. Both are easy and pleasing writers, and are acknowledged specialists in their respective departments. Colonel Valentine first became known in the public mind as the author of the "Lick Well" letters, which were published in the Herald. Both are very popular in literary circles, former clerk and associations, and preparing by the usual methods to influence the public mind to express through the ballot the will of the majority.

TWISTED BEFORE THE TWIGS.

At the early age of the contest there is so much confusion manifested, so great a tendency of interests discussed, under many disguises, that it is impossible to give a clear view of the situation. The question is, however, one which will be settled by the people, and not by politicians, and therefore the interest of the country is not so much in the politicians as in the people. The people are divided into two classes, the larger portion of which is composed of the loyal Democrats and Republicans, across the party lines, who are determined to have no more fighting. The other class is composed of those who have been engaged in the rebellion, and the unfortunate negroes. The latter class are without concentration or organization, and are the victims of circumstances. They are powerless, and will be for years to come. The former class are well organized, and will be able to control the elections. The Democratic party is the party of the rebellion, and will be the party of the rebellion, and will be the party of the rebellion, and will be

Read Below

In the very beginning of a business we have to ask the public to accept what we say, for we have not had time to establish a reputation. Now, however, we feel that we can point with confidence to the past, and justly claim for ourselves the confidence of the public. We have been engaged in the Clothing business in this city for the last eight years, and during that time have established a reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices. We have never misrepresented our goods, and have always given satisfaction to our customers. We have now on hand a large and well selected stock of Clothing, which we are selling at prices that defy competition. We have also a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., which we are selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of Boots and Shoes, which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Skirts, &c., which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., which we are selling at prices that will astonish you. We have also a large stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, which we are selling at prices that will astonish you.

The character of the stock has not been of a high order, but the prices have been in the extreme low figures. The stock is now in the hands of the trade, and the entire limited amount of the stock offered is composed of articles, and the prices have been in the extreme low figures. The stock is now in the hands of the trade, and the entire limited amount of the stock offered is composed of articles, and the prices have been in the extreme low figures. The stock is now in the hands of the trade, and the entire limited amount of the stock offered is composed of articles, and the prices have been in the extreme low figures.

The week has been marked by a fair amount of activity, and closes with less than the usual buoyancy.

There has been a good demand for fair and good grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

It must be borne in mind that the figures have been paid officially in securing the desired amount of stock.

We continue should point to justify the market, which would, we are now receiving, and which will be in the market for the week.

The business which has been done in the market during the week has been of a very limited character, and it could be profitable to them and more gratifying to all.

There has been a considerable activity in breadstuffs, and large numbers have been taken for city slaughter. Stock stalers have also been in extensively.

Buyers were present from Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania having taken large numbers for feeding. The sales on Monday last were very active on the drawers, but prices have been quite steady notwithstanding.

We wrap up the matter for the week as undoubtedly active with the lower grades in excess of the demand, and prices ruling 50@75c lower. Good cattle were in fair request and sold with prices firm. The following prices this week as compared with those of last week, are as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Choice Beeves	$7 00@7 50	$7 00@7 50
Fair to prime	6 50@6 75	6 75@7 00
Medium to Fair	6 00@6 25	6 50@6 75
Poor Grass, Ordinary and Stall Fed	4 50@5 00	4 50@5 00
Through Cows, Heifers and Bulls	3 75@4 00	4 00@4 25
Inferior grades	3 00@3 50	3 50@3 75

It will be observed that the falling off has been the same as here.

To-day the market has been rather cyclic, and prices as indicated in our table. The number of Cattle we have had, and the quality and condition of many Cattle, has caused considerable inquiry for the latter, and good prices are paid.

The sales have been as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[Table: Drovers, Where from, No., Av. Wgt., Price]

Hogs have been in very active demand during the week, and the supply being rather large, a decline of 15@25c per 100 lbs has occurred.

New York shippers have been doing but little, and that little no remunerative one, as a loss, of 25@50c per 100 lbs on New York or at 25@37½c per 100 lbs, if requiring but little handling to see that the high prices have caused be paid, and shippers engage without reference losses. The demand for fat, or greatly exceeds here, the shipments to that point will be impossible.

Whether it be done, or not, time only can determine.

The markets closed with heavy hogs firm and a decline of 10@25c, 9 10 lbs. to light and medium grades.

The closing prices this week as compared with those of last week are as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to Extra	$11 00@11 50	$11 00@11 50
Medium to Prime	10 50@10 75	10 50@10 75
Roughs, Heavy	10 00@10 25	10 00@10 25

The market to-day has been tolerably active, and prices without change.

The sales have been as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[Table: Drovers, Where from, No., Av. Wgt., Price]

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

[Table: Drovers, Where from, No., Av. Wgt., Price]

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. The market continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head. The market continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. The market continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,000 bbls; shipments, 1,000 bbls. The market continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

GRAIN—Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye, as follows:

[Table: Receipts, Shipments]

HAY—The market continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

LEATHER—The demand continues active, with a fair demand for all grades, and prices have been well sustained during the week, closing strong at the rates ruling at the commencement.

HIGH RAT SCREWED PAPER.

Cans of Single and Cylinder Sized Boxes, averaging 250 lbs, at $6 50@6 75.

Cans of Cut Cards of Single of less, Cards, averaging 200 lbs, at $6 00.

Cans of Cut Cards of Manilla Boxes, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $6 00.

Manilla and Colored Boxes, averaging 200 lbs, at $6 00.

Cans of Cut Cards of Manilla Boxes, averaging 1,000

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

THE CITY.

If Postmaster-General George U. Sharpe, the newspaper Colossus of the service, keeps his promise, the mail facilities of the State of Illinois, and the Northwest generally, will be greatly improved in the course of a few months.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A meeting of the trustees of this institution will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in John the Baptist Church, corner of Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st., for the purpose of considering the propriety of incorporating the Hospital, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDING.—The type with which this issue of the Tribune is printed, constitutes no breathing advertisement for the Chicago Type Foundry of Sandford, Shniedewend & Co., that need further to be said in behalf of that enterprising institution. The specimen sheet of the Foundry, just issued, is a model of neatness, compactness, and convenience, arranging the various styles of type, borders, rules, and ornaments used in newspaper work, in a little over two dozen pages.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.—We desire to call particular attention to the sale of Burnett's Cocoaine, Fluxine, &c.—articles for the toilet which it is unsafe to be without, each one is pure. The only fear is that the demand for them will be so great as to induce parties to counterfeit so desirable an article. Let the public be on their guard, and remember the fact that all of Burnett's preparations are sold in bottles, and that his name is blown in the glass of each bottle.

THE NAVY.—Capt. Wm. H. Parker, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been recruiting for that service during the past three weeks at his rendezvous, corner of Clark and North Water streets. At first he met with great success, having enlisted about one hundred men during that time. Ogg, P. was appointed recruiting sergeant. For some time, however, the number promised to a corporal. So few of the Vandalia during the winter months, was at Fort Royal of its capture by the navy, the Portsmouth Mills, the Dry Dock, and the Navy Yard, at Washington. The men recruited by Capt. Parker were principally from the Northwest. Should Chicago, now Capt. Parker will remain to recruit the quota of this city. Those who have served four years of war, and leave a wife and three children.

DETERMINED SUICIDE—DOUBTFUL VARIETY.—At about eight o'clock on Saturday morning some persons were attracted suddenly by a loud report of a pistol, followed by shouting, directly in the southwest corner of the Chicago River, near the North Branch of the Chicago River, near Erie street bridge. Upon looking around, on a dredge at the bridge, saw the man cross a wood yard near the eastern end of the bridge, and step into the water. Being a strong swimmer, when, after a moment's hesitation, he struck a sufficient jump, or rather, dive, toward the bridge, and, after swimming a few rods, procured suitable books and immediately resorted to the road, but by the time he got there the body was lost to view, the wet waters, the wet entirely extinct. At hour or so after the above occurrence, the body of the man was recovered by Coroner Wagner, but no information could be obtained in regard to his identity, the suicide, or those any light upon the cause of the act of self-destruction. The coroner subsequently received a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and had been a resident of the city for a number of years. He was a native of Germany, where it has swelling identification fact. It is that of a young man of the name of Jacob Hoffman, who resided at No. 1 Chicago-av. He was employed in the Chicago Type Foundry, the duties of which he performed with the greatest correctness, having enlisted about one hundred men during that time. Ogg, P. was appointed recruiting sergeant. For some time, however, so few of the Vandalia during the winter months, was at Fort Royal of its capture by the navy, the Portsmouth Mills, the Dry Dock, and the Navy Yard, at Washington. The men recruited by Capt. Parker were principally from the Northwest. Should Chicago, now Capt. Parker will remain to recruit the quota of this city. Those who have served four years of war, and leave a wife and three children.

DETERMINED SUICIDE—DOUBTFUL VARIETY.—At about eight o'clock on Saturday morning some persons were attracted suddenly by a loud report of a pistol, followed by shouting, directly in the southwest corner of the Chicago River, near the North Branch of the Chicago River, near Erie street bridge. Upon looking around, on a dredge at the bridge, saw the man cross a wood yard near the eastern end of the bridge, and step into the water. Being a strong swimmer, when, after a moment's hesitation, he struck a sufficient jump, or rather, dive, toward the bridge, and, after swimming a few rods, procured suitable books and immediately resorted to the road, but by the time he got there the body was lost to view, the wet waters, the wet entirely extinct. At hour or so after the above occurrence, the body of the man was recovered by Coroner Wagner, but no information could be obtained in regard to his identity, the suicide, or those any light upon the cause of the act of self-destruction. The coroner subsequently received a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and had been a resident of the city for a number of years. He was a native of Germany, where it has swelling identification fact. It is that of a young man of the name of Jacob Hoffman, who resided at No. 1 Chicago-av. He was employed in the Chicago Type Foundry, the duties of which he performed with the greatest correctness, having enlisted about one hundred men during that time. Ogg, P. was appointed recruiting sergeant. For some time, however, so few of the Vandalia during the winter months, was at Fort Royal of its capture by the navy, the Portsmouth Mills, the Dry Dock, and the Navy Yard, at Washington. The men recruited by Capt. Parker were principally from the Northwest. Should Chicago, now Capt. Parker will remain to recruit the quota of this city. Those who have served four years of war, and leave a wife and three children.

BOARD OF TRADE—OPENING OF THE NEW ROOM.—The preparations for the opening of the Board of Trade room, in the new Board of Trade and Commerce Building, are being rapidly completed. The ceremonies attendant on the opening will be of a character highly interesting, and the demonstration as a whole will probably be as imposing a one as any ever held in Chicago, since the assembling at its various gatherings. Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan, and Ex-Secretary Fessenden have been invited to be present, and to take part in the exercises. The list of invited guests includes considerably over four hundred names, and comprises representatives of the various commercial interests from every section of the country.

The impression seems to have gained ground in some quarters that the opening will be of an exclusively private character, limited to members of the Board of Trade and their friends to some extent. This is not the case. It is the desire of the Committee of Arrangements that as many citizens as can find room shall be present, and to that end the Committee is to make it an occasion in which every one may feel an interest. Arrangements have been made for the use of the Opera House, and the exercises will be held there, commencing at 10 o'clock. The Board of Trade will meet in the morning, and will be called to order by the President, Mr. Gurnee. The Secretary will then read the report of the Committee of Arrangements, which will be followed by addresses by Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan, and Ex-Secretary Fessenden. After the addresses the Board will be declared open for business, and the Committee of Arrangements will proceed to the new room, where the ceremonies will be concluded by the formal delivery of the keys to the President. In the afternoon there will be a grand banquet, to which the members of the Board and their guests will repair, and there will be speaking and music. Another object expressed by the joint call as having been in view in the selection of the Opera House was the fact that sundry relatives of his had recently died, and that it would be in bad taste to have the funeral services conducted by Hamlet to be accompanied by the customary fiddles.

To satisfy these doubts, the young successor of the brick pomeroy made a start on a very early and spiritual investigation. The Justice rescinded the decision to refer Recorder's court for further examination.

THE REVERE HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon the two brothers George and Peter Carroll were brought before Justice Brown and DeWolf, in the office of the former, charged with burglariously breaking open the safe of the Revere House on this city, during the night of Tuesday, the 18th of July, and stealing therefrom $6,000 in currency, $5,000 in counterfeit money, and $1,000 in bonds. Under circumstances fully narrated in a recent issue of the Tribune, the officers of the Revere House, assisted by a number of part of the spoils, was also recovered. Peter Carroll, who had escaped with about one hundred, was found in custody. For, Ogg, P. was appointed recruiting sergeant. For some time, however, so few of the Vandalia during the winter months, was at Fort Royal of its capture by the navy, the Portsmouth Mills, the Dry Dock, and the Navy Yard, at Washington. The men recruited by Capt. Parker were principally from the Northwest. Should Chicago, now Capt. Parker will remain to recruit the quota of this city. Those who have served four years of war, and leave a wife and three children.

ALBERT A TRAGEDY.—An episode occurred on Friday evening last of a thrilling character, highly sensational in its incidents, and fateful in the end. We will not indicate the locality more definitely than that it was on Cottage Grove avenue. On the evening in question Mr. —— will allow its name to remain a secret, was returning from the city to his residence somewhat late, though earlier than he had been accustomed to on previous evenings since the fatal day mentioned in the caption. He refused to rest at wind, but ere he could reach the door of his dwelling he was suddenly set upon by a party of three men, who, without any preliminary parley, fired upon him with deadly intent. The shots were fired at close range, and the flash of the pistols revealed to the victim the features of his assailants. Mr. —— was not injured